THE Numb. 82.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday, February 17, to Friday, February 24, 1737.

Mr. *Parks*,

If you think the following Piece worth the Acceptance of your Readers, and will therefore give it a Place in your *Gazette*, you will encourage me to a further Correſpondence, who am

Your Wellwiſher, &c.

H. C.

Non poſſidentem multa vocaveris, rectè beatum; rectius occupet Nomen Beati, qui Deorum muneribus Sapienter Uti, &c. Hor. Od. 9. Lib. 4.

TO know ourſelves, and wherein the true Good and Happineſs of our Being conſiſts, is of the utmoſt Importance, ſince by this, we are taught to purſue every Object according to its real Worth, as it has a Tendency to further and promote the great End of our Being; the Perfecting of our Nature, and Accompliſhment of our Felicity. All the miſtaken Courſes of Life are owing to wrong Views: Whenever we ſee unhappy Mortals, we ſhall find, that falſe and incorrect Notions of Things, the Ignorance of the human Mind in what is real rational Pleaſure and Happineſs, has been the Cauſe of all: For it requires but a very ſlender Acquaintance either with the World or our own Hearts, to be convinc'd that moſt of the Evils we hear People every Day complaining of, are either none at all, or owing to a perverted Senſe of Life or its Enjoyments: We ſettle our Affections on Objects that have no Relation to our Happineſs; neglecting the real Goods of Life, repine at Providence for not granting what we won't receive, and languiſh for Trifles, which have only an imaginary Exiſtence.

The want of a due Balance to our Affections, where the Objects are worthy our Love and Regard, is what runs us into an Exceſs of Enjoyment, and conſequently muſt terminate in Violence of Sorrow, whenever the Objects are withdrawn: This is One great Source of Unhappineſs; but a falſe Eſtimate of the Value of Things, and the Aptneſs to procure us ſolid Pleaſure and laſting Satisfacti[illegible] is another, and greater: When we overlook the neceſſary and eaſy Accommodations of Life we are in Poſſeſſion of, and ſuffer the Imagination to run in Chaſe of foreign Objects, it's ſcarce poſſible but we muſt meet with endleſs Diſappointments: If our Deſires exceed the Limits of Nature, how can we propoſe to gratify them? And are not all thoſe Deſires unnatural and exceſſive, whoſe Objects are either fictitious, or at leaſt of ſuch a Kind, that real Joy and Delight may be obtain'd without them?

The *Summum Bonum*, of many is the Delights of Senſe, or ſuch Amuſements and Gratifications, which if ſtrictly examined will appear below rational Creatures: Purſuits of this Sort, however ſucceſsful, can never procure us true and durable Felicity, tho' a Diſappointment in them be very capable of giving us Grief and Uneaſineſs. The Purſuits of Avarice and Ambition (the governing Paſſions of the buſy World) are ſubject to theſe Inconveniences, becauſe they aim at ſomething more than Nature allows; or if they do not, at leaſt they defeat their own Ends, by engaging Mens Attention too much and over long to the Means, and by reflecting more on what we want, than what we have. We ſacrifice our preſent Peace to airy Expectation, and exchange a real Good for one we can never obtain. To follow Nature, is the true Way both to Peace and Pleaſure; and Nature has not been niggardly in furniſhing us with Objects cheap and eaſy, ſuitable to the Deſires ſhe has implanted: But if we will graſp at ſomething more, it's no Wonder we ſhould meet with a Diſappointment, and that the miſtaken Paths of Life ſhould be found ſo full of Perplexities and Sorrows, by People that are at ſo much Pains to throw themſelves in the Way of 'em. Our Enjoyments are vaſtly more than what we want, for the Exigences of Nature lie in a narrow Compaſs; and the more ſublime Enjoyments of Reaſon and Benevolence, are equally free to the lower Claſs of Men, as to the Rich and Powerful. We cannot indeed altogether eſcape the Storms and Injuries of Fortune; but we may in a great Meaſure elude the Force of them, and preſerve in ourſelves that calm and peaceable Diſpoſition of Soul, which is the firſt Step to Happineſs, and abſolutely neceſſary to the Completion of it: For, wherein does our Felicity in this State conſiſt, but in eaſy and pleaſant Senſations, tho' theſe Senſations do not always ariſe from gratifying our Appetites: Yet we can have no Happineſs without Appetite; for the Wearineſs and Satiety produc'd from the Gratification of many of our Appetites, and all the Senſual Ones in particular, is a Proof our Felicity lies not there, but muſt have ſome higher and more noble Principle for its Origin. To diſcover and purſue this, is the true Uſe and End of our Reaſon; and the Method of doing ſo, is careful Recollection and Obſervation on what paſſes in our own Breaſts.

In order to have a juſt Notion of Happineſs conſider'd as a State of the Mind, we muſt reflect on theſe Senſations we are affected with, whenever we imagine ourſelves happy; and recollect what are the Objects that moſt naturally and conſtantly excite them. The Senſations of Happineſs may be ranged under Two different Heads; either theſe that ariſe from the external Senſes, or theſe that ariſe from the Reflection of the Mind on itſelf.

The Pleaſures that ariſe from the external Senſes, may be improved either for the Perfection or Debaſement of our Natures; we may by a right Improvement of the Works of Nature, find infinite Matter of Joy and Pleaſure. Nature affords a noble Spectacle and an ample Scene of Enjoyment to thoſe who can reliſh and content themſelves with its Wonders. But the Pleaſures pour'd out upon the Creation, have been a Veil to hide true Happineſs from the Eyes of Men, when they have not uſed them for the Advancement of the intellectual Pleaſures, but have debauch'd their Taſte for theſe, by an exceſſive Fondneſs for external Things, and giving a looſe Rein to all the groſſer Pleaſures of Senſe, or the Viſions of Avarice and Ambition, ſo as they are incapable of any ſublime Exerciſe.

Senſual Pleaſure is like the bewitching Cup of *Circe*, which makes us loſe our Reaſon, and as it were, tranſforms us into Beaſts.

But the nobleſt Pleaſures are the intellectual Ones; the Reflection of a virtuous Mind on its own Actions, is one of the great Springs of true and laſting Satisfaction. Adverſity, and even Pain itſelf, may be much alleviated, when Conſcience preſents to the Mind its own Picture pure and unſpotted: A wicked Man reduc'd to Hardſhips and Misfortunes is truly in a miſerable Caſe; he has

loſt

loſt all the Enjoyments his Heart was ſet on, and having no Reliſh for theſe of another Kind, is left altogether dead to any Senſe of Pleaſure, and muſt of Courſe languiſh and ſink under the Weight of a joyleſs and weariſome Being: On the contrary, a good Man can never be placed in ſuch a Situation of Life that will not afford him Pleaſures of the ſame Sort with theſe he has been always in Purſuit of. The Happineſs of the Mind then does, in this Life, depend principally in our making wiſe and proper Elections of Pleaſure, freeſt from all Interruptions and Defects: But it's evident, the Goods of Life purſu'd by the Generality of Mankind with exceſſive Solicitude, are not capable of procuring us true Pleaſure; but are only of a ſecondary Nature and Conſideration, to be rated in Proportion as they are ſubſervient to ſome other End; and conſequently have no intrinſick Worth in them, to engroſs our Affections and purchaſe the whole Labour of Lives. Gratifying our ſenſual Appetites, is productive of none but unruly Guſts of Pleaſure, which therefore can't be true, eſpecially ſince they are always and in an Inſtant terminated in Satiety and Diſguſt. Vice and Folly are but convertible Terms with Evil and Miſery; and as Contraries beſt illuſtrate one another, by the ſame Way of Reaſoning, WISDOM and VIRTUE prove themſelves to be our chiefeſt Good and Happineſs; for, ſince the Love of Knowledge, Benevolence to Mankind, and the Reflection of the Mind upon its own Innocence and Integrity, are what afford us the calmeſt Delight, we can never be weary of the conſtant Exerciſe of them: They muſt be the moſt natural Actions of the Soul, and of Conſequence the moſt natural and ſure Way to be happy.

But, by what we have ſaid, we don't pretend to imagine a perfect State of Felicity is to be had here, in this Scene of Vanity and Change: Our own Vices and Frailties, the Abuſe of the World, the many offenſive Spectacles of Humanity, Diſappointments and Misfortunes in the World, make our Happineſs far from being unmix'd and unbroken: All we can endeavour at, is only to ſhew where the great Pleaſure or Happineſs does conſiſt. Our VIRTUE can't make us perfectly happy; but it's the only Thing that can make us the happieſt we can be, in whatever Situation we are plac'd: Our VIRTUE can't prevent common Calamities and Accidents; but it's the only Thing that beſt ſupports us under them; and if we eſcape them, what gives the true Uſe and ſweeteſt Reliſh to all our Enjoyments: So that if we reaſon juſtly, we muſt reckon the Purſuit of VIRTUE the ſureſt and moſt direct Way to be happy; and *Vice* the ſureſt and moſt direct Way to be miſerable: The One affords us the greateſt and moſt laſting Pleaſure; and the other, the greateſt and moſt real Pain: So we ſhall conclude with the Great Lord *Shaftsbury*'s Maxim, *That* VIRTUE *is the* Good, *and* VICE *the* Evil, *of every one.*

Paris, Sept. 24.

THE Duke *de la Force* having eſtabliſh'd (to all Perpetuity) a Prize to be given, of a Golden Medal, worth 300 Livres, The Royal Accademy, (eſtabliſh'd for Improvement of Literature, Arts, and Sciences,) give Notice to all learned Perſons throughout *Europe*, that on the 25th of *Auguſt*, 1738, One of thoſe Prizes will be given to him who gives the moſt probable Account, *Of the Darkneſs and Tranſparency of Bodies*, and the other to him who can beſt explain, *The Cauſe of the Fertility of the Earth.*

Whatever be wrote upon theſe Subjects, muſt be deliver'd in before the 1ſt Day of *May* next: They may be ſent either in *Latin* or *French*, provided they be wrote legibly, and Poſtage paid, directed to Monſ. *Sarrau*, Secretary to the Accademy, in *Gourges Street*, or to the Sieur *Brun*, Printer to the Accademy, in St. *James's Street*, *Paris.*

The learned World is alſo further told, That Two Prizes will be given in the Year 1739; the one to him that writes beſt on this Queſtion, to wit, *Whether the Air we breath in goes into the Blood?* And the other, to him who gives the beſt Account, *Of the Cauſe of Heat and Cold in Mineral Waters.*

There muſt be join'd to theſe Diſſertations, on a ſeparate Piece of Paper, ſeal'd up, an Account of the Author's Name, Direction and Subſcription, in ſo clean a Manner, as to admit of no Doubt from whence or whom they come.

The Prize this Year *upon the Muſcular Motion*, has been determin'd in Favour of *Alexander Stuard*, M. D. a Native of *Scotland*, and Phyſician in Ordinary to the Queen of *Great Britain.*

A Memorial has been preſented to Cardinal *Fleury*, propoſing a Diſcovery to cure all Sorts of Gout, by drinking of Tea drawn from Simples; the Perſon who diſcover'd this Specifick, having cur'd himſelf, and many Perſons of the firſt Rank, who labour'd under the Grievance. This Memorial has been refer'd to the King's chief Phyſician, with whom many Conferences have been had. It's thought the King will grant a Penſion to the Author of this Secret, on his making it known, no one, as yet, having diſcover'd the like. Nothing but this Tea is to be taken inwardly. It carries off the Gout by Urine; and to ſtrengthen the weaken'd Part, a Ballam is applied, by which Means there remains not the leaſt Complaint from the moſt inveterate Gout.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

To the Author of the Daily Poſt.

SIR,

The following Letter was lately brought to me from Cronſtat, which I ſend to be inſerted in your Paper, when Opportunity permits; that ſuch of our unemploy'd Countrymen, as are deſirous of Preferment, and ambitious of Honour, may know where to meet with both, eſpecially if the War againſt the Turks is of any Duration. I am your conſtant Reader, and

Sir,

Your moſt Humble Servant,

B. B.

Honour'd Sir, *Cronſtat, July* 27, 1737.

AFTER a moſt agreeable Paſſage of about Fifteen Days, we arriv'd at this Port, where Capt. Opie was receiv'd with all poſſible Marks of Diſtinction and Eſteem, by Admiral Gordon, Admiral in Chief of the Ruſſian Fleet: As ſoon as our Ship appear'd, and long before we had Time to furl our Sails, that Admiral, as polite as he is brave, ſent off his Barge to bring the Captain and his Lady a-ſhore, where they were met by the Admiral's Coach and Six, to carry them to his Houſe, until their own could be put in Order; it is the next Houſe to the Admiral's, and as fine as any in Cronſtat. The next Day the Captain preſented to him the Sea-Officers he had engag'd in England, for the Service of Ruſſia; they were all very kindly receiv'd by his Excellency, and are extreamly well pleas'd with the Service they have enter'd into: I had the Honour to be preſented in particular to his Excellency, who, when he knew my Name, was pleas'd to enquire after my Family, and to aſſure me of his Patronage: Admiral O Brien likewiſe receiv'd me very kindly, and promis'd me his Intereſt; he is in great Eſteem both with the Chief Admiral of the Fleet, and the Court. Politeneſs and Civility are puſh'd to the Height in this Country; and if a Man has but the leaſt Merit, he cannot but ſerve her with Pleaſure. Two Days after, Admiral Gordon's Barge carried Capt. Opie and his Lady to Petersbourg; the Captain took me along with him, and when he arriv'd there he was receiv'd with all the Marks of Favour and Eſteem by the Lord High Admiral of Ruſſia, and had the Pleaſure of hearing his Conduct highly approv'd. After ſome private Conference, the Captain preſented me to my Lord High Admiral, (who is as courteous as he is great,) and ſaid a great many Things in my Favour, which I ſhall always remember with Gratitude. The Captain went next to pay his Reſpects to Count d'Oſterman, and ſtill took

took me along with him; his Reception was ſuch as he himſelf could deſire, if Approbation, Favour, and Eſteem could make it ſo: From thence we went to Court, with no other View, at that Time, than to ſee the Splendor and Magnificence of it, which is beyond Expreſſion, or indeed Imagination, and yet you know I have ſeen the Court of France; but we had not been a Quarter of an Hour looking about us, before the Grand Marſhal of the Court acquainted the Duke of Courland with the Captain's Arrival, upon which his Moſt Serene Highneſs immediately introduc'd him to the Empreſs, who receiv'd him in a moſt gracious Manner, and gave him her Imperial Hand to kiſs. Two Days after, Mrs. Opie was likewiſe introduc'd to her Imperial Majeſty, and had the Honour to meet with the ſame moſt gracious Reception. In a Word, the Captain and his Lady have receiv'd ſo many Marks of Honour and Diſtinction here, as cannot but make the Country and the Service exceeding agreeable to them.

As to any other News, I muſt refer you to the Prints, and ſhall only tell you, that if our Countrymen at home were thoroughly ſenſible how much a Man of Merit is conſider'd by the Court of Petersbourg, and the Nobility of Ruſſia, I fancy a great many of them would ſcorn to paſs away their Lives in Sloth and Inactivity, which I preſume they do, for want of knowing where to meet with Encouragement. With my Reſpects where due,

I am, Sir,

Your moſt Obedient, Humble Servant,

L. F.

LONDON, Sept. 29.

The Court of Naples ſent ſeveral Virtuoſi, ſome Time ago, to examine the preſent State of Mount Veſuvius; and thoſe Gentlemen having examin'd the different Openings in the Mount, reported, that no Smoak iſſues now from thoſe that were made in the late Irruption; but that there were ſeveral new ones, which ſend forth thick Exhalations, though not ſo contagious as the former; and that by ſeveral Experiments, they found that they were not hurtful eitheir to Animals, or to Vegetables.

On Thurſday laſt, George Clark, Eſq; Son of the Lieutenant-Governor of New-York, lately arriv'd here, was introduc'd to his Majeſty at Hampton-Court, by the Lord Delaware, and was moſt graciouſly receiv'd; and had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

The Beginning of this Week, Signior Caffarielli, a famous Singer, arriv'd here from Italy. He has practiced the Part he is to ſing in the new Opera, and meets with an univerſal Applauſe, the Virtuoſos in Muſick being of Opinion he ſings as well as Farinello.

Yeſterday a Proclamation was iſſu'd out for apprehending the Rioters in Cornwall, who lately ſeiz'd ſeveral Farmer's Corn there going to Market in that County, pretending it was going to be tranſported into Foreign Parts.

New-port, Rhode-Iſland, Dec. 9. Laſt Wedneſday Night, about 11 o'Clock, we felt here an awful Shock of an Earthquake, which was very ſurprizing to the Inhabitants. And on the Main it was likewiſe felt, and the Rumbling Noiſe ſeemed to come from the North Weſt, and paſs to the South Eaſt; it continued about Two Minutes. The Trembling of the Earth exceeded what has been felt here, ſince that Shock which about Ten Years ago cauſed ſo general Surprize thro' the Country.

New Haven, December 10. Laſt Wedneſday Night, about 11 o'Clock, we were awak'd here by an awful Shock of an Earthquake, which we conclude, was felt throughout the Country. At Branford, a poor Woman was ſo ſurpriz'd at the Shock, that ſhe fainted away, and never came too any more.

Boſton, January 4. By our Weekly Accounts of Burials and Baptiſms, it appears, that from *January* 4th, 1736-7, to *January* 3d, 1737-8, there have been buried in this Town,

Whites	516
Blacks	91
In all	607

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, 519.

Our laſt Year's Account ſtands thus, Buried, Whites 532, Blacks 85. Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches 514.

We hear from Yarmouth, that a grievous mortal Fever is very privalent among the Indians of that Town, which carries off at leaſt one half of thoſe that are taken with it.

Marblehead, January 6. Laſt Lord's Day were bro't to Baptiſm in the new Meeting-houſe here, 2 Children, which were the Third Pair of Female Twins of the ſame Parents: They were brought out by the firſt Pair, who are now Women grown, were held up to Baptiſm by their Father, who was a Twin, and Baptiz'd by a Miniſter who was a Twin.

New-York, December 24. Capt. Tucker from South-Carolina, brings News that a Ship from London, with a Cargo of 20,000 l. Sterling, was caſt away upon the Bar there: And that there is great Probability of a War with Spain.

That Mr. Oglethorp is Governor of Carolina, and one Col. Halſey is appointed Lieutenant-Governor, with a Salary of 500 l. per Annum, Sterling, to be paid out of the Quit-Rents, with what Addition the Country will give him. They are both ſpeedily expected over.

That Governor Broughton died there lately, as did Nathaniel Johnſon, Eſq; his Nephew, juſt before this Sloop ſail'd.

Kip, in a Sloop from St. Auguſtine, brings Advice, that there has been a great Plague among the Native Indians, in the Country of Mexico, which has ſwept away many Thouſands. Alſo that the Native Indians in Mexico had made War upon the Spaniards, but were defeated by the Latter, with the Loſs of many Thouſand Men, and ſome Thouſands taken Priſoners, whom the Spaniards put to Death.

By the laſt Sloop from Jamaica it is confirm'd, that a Spaniſh Man of War of 24 Guns, took Two large Ships bound from Jamaica for London, and a Brigantine bound thence for Briſtol, all laden with Sugar, and carried them into the Havanna.

Jan. 9. A Sloop arriv'd laſt Night from Providence, but brought no News.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24. Laſt Week the large Hog, bred in *New-Jerſey*, which was kept here ſometime as a Show, was kill'd. He meaſur'd (when dead) from his Noſe to the End of his Tail, 8 Feet and 4 Inches: He was not near ſo Fat as was expected, and weighed but 564 Pounds, when ſing'd and dreſs'd.

Williamsburg, Feb 27. We hear from *Surry* County, That Capt. *James Bradby* died there laſt *Tueſday* Night.

We hear from *Weſt-Point*, That the Ship *Needham*, Capt. *Harwood*, (belonging to Mr. *Jonathan Forward*, Merchant in *London*) which was built in *New-England* laſt Summer, and but lately arriv'd in *York*-River, from thence, was, on *Tueſday* Night laſt, unfortunately burnt down to the Water, at her Moorings, together with her Sails, Rigging, 6 Hogſheads of Tobacco, and every Thing elſe that was in her. We cannot learn how the Fire began. There was but one Man on Board, who ſav'd his Life, by leaping over-board, and ſwimming aſhore.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

February 17, 1737.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in Stafford *County, the* 1ſt *of this Inſtant, a Mullatto Man, named* Robert Fanwick, *about* 22 *or* 23 *Years of Age; he is an able Fellow, a Sawyer by Trade, and can do Clapboard Work: He commonly wears a Fear-nothing Jacket, andunder it a white Kerſey one, and has a red one; he has a Felt Hat,* 2 *or* 3 *Oznabrigs Shirts, and One ſtrip'd Cotton one; I believe he has ſeveral other Body Cloaths, a Pair of mixt Yarn Stockings, a Pair of Country knitt Cotton Ditto, and a new and old Pair of Country made Shoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid Runaway, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by* Philip Alexander.

WARNER's ALMANACK, *for the Year* 1738. *Printed and Sold by* William Parks. *Price* 7½d. *or* 5s. *per Dozen.*

IN *Purſuance of a Commiſſion received by Mr.* Philip Thomas, *of* Maryland, *to contract and agree with the Proprietors of it, for the Quantity of Fifteen Thouſand Hogſheads of Tobacco,*

It is propoſed, *viz.*

For any Hogſhead of 900lbs. *Weight of merchantable Tobacco, to be delivered at ſuch Time and Place as ſhall be agreed on, in order to be ſhip'd to* London, *at the Charges of the ſaid Mr.* Philip Thomas, *or his Conſtituents, to pay immediately, on the Arrival of the Ship in which the ſaid Tobacco ſhall be ſhip'd, at* London, *the Sum of Five Pounds* Sterling *Money, without any Deduction for Loſs of Weight, or other Damage whatſoever.*

For any Hogſhead of 800lbs *Weight, as above, to pay the Sum of Four Pounds Four Shillings* Sterling; *and in the ſame Proportion for any Hogſhead of* 700lbs. *Weight here.*

For any Hogſhead above 900lbs. *Weight, to pay as above, at the Rate of Eleven Shillings and One Penny* Sterling per Cent. *for the Surplus.*

N. B. *After the Tobacco is delivered here, the Planter is at no Charges at all, nor Riſque, but the common Danger of the Sea; and the Price he receives, is more than Eleven Shillings an Hundred. The Property of the Tobacco remains in the Planter, until the Money is paid for it at* London: *And he may have Security that the Money ſhall be paid, at the Delivery of the Tobacco, according to Agreement, as above.*

To be Sold, a Pennyworth,

STANFORD, *in* NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE Seat of George Burrington, *Eſq; late Captain-General, and Governor in Chief of His Majeſty's Province of* North-Carolina, *containing* 29,225 *Acres of fine, convenient Land, conſiſting of the ſeveral Tracts under-written, and all contiguous,* viz.

	Acres.
1. *The Tract of Land which was Mr.* Robert Forreſter's, *containing* - - - - - - -	2425
2. *The Tract of Land which was Mr.* William Little's, *containing* - - - - - - -	4200
3. *The Tract of Land which was Mr.* John Lovick's, *containing* - - - - - - - -	4200
4. *The Tract of Land which was Mr.* Edward Moſeley's, *containing* - - - - -	10000
5. *The Tract of Land which was Mr.* Edward Moſeley's, *containing* - - - - -	8400
	29225

All lying on the Eaſt Side of Saxapahaw *River, having the Land of Sir* Richard Everard, *Bart. on the North. The Lands of Mr.* Thomas Jones, *and Major* George Pollock, *on the Eaſt, interſects the Head of* Caterpiller *Creek, which is the Head of* New *River; and keeping the North Side of* Rocky *Run, winds with the abovementioned* Saxapahaw *River North, to the ſaid Land of Sir* Richard Everard. *In all* ~~29225~~ *Acres.*

The firſt Tract lies between Sir Richard's *Land, and* Marrow-bone *River.*

The ſecond Tract lies between Marrow-bone *River, and* Flat Branch; *and has in it on the River,* Saxapahaw, Low-ground *Run, and* Indian *Branch; and on* Marrow-bone *River, one Run or Branch.* Flat Branch *is oppoſite to the Entry of* Arrunky *River.*

The third Tract lies between Flat Branch *and* Buffelo Creek; *and in it, on the ſaid* Saxapahaw *River, is* Dry Branch, *and the Weſtward* Indian Trading Path.

The fourth Tract lies between Buffelo Creek, *and* Iſland Creek: *At the South Eaſt Corner of the third Tract turns with an Elbow North, and paſſing by the Eaſt Ends of the firſt Three Tracts, terminates on the Eaſt Line of Sir* Richard Everard's; *and is bounded on the Eaſt, with the afore-mentioned Lands of Mr.* Jones, *and Major* Pollock. *In this Tract, are* Jumping Run, Fiſh-pond Branch, *and the* Pond; *all on* Saxapahaw *River.*

The fifth Tract lies between Iſland Creek, *and* Rocky Run, *in a Sort of Triangle; and in it are,* Briery Creek, *and* Brick-houſe Branch.

N. B. *Gentlemen who deſign to purchaſe, may have further Directions, and may know the Conditions of Purchaſe, by applying to* William Parks, *Printer, in* Williamsburg, Virginia.

An exact Copy of the original Plat of the Whole, containing the above-mentioned Five Tracts, may be viewed at the Houſe of Mr. Joſeph Anderton, *in* Edenton, North-Carolina, *or at the Printing-Office in* Williamsburg. *And for the Conveniency of Purchaſers, the above Eſtate of Land may be ſold in Parcels, provided the Whole can be diſpoſed of.*

February 14, 1737.

WHereas Doctor James Boyle, *late of the County of* King *and* Queen, *deceaſed, was, in his Life-time, concerned in ſelling two Cargoes of Goods belonging to Mr.* Thomas Caigow, *of* London; *and, in his Dealings, contracted a great Number of Debts that are now outſtanding; which Debts, by an Order of the General Court, the Subſcriber is appointed to ſue for and recover. All Perſons indebted, as aforeſaid, are therefore deſired to take Notice, that they will be ſued for their reſpective Debts, unleſs they pay the ſame before the Fifteenth Day of* April *next, either to Mr.* George Braxton, *Junior, in* King *and* Queen *County; or to the Subſcriber, in* Williamsburg. Edward Barradall.

WHEREAS a ſhort Man, with black Hair, and a whitiſh Duroy Coat, and had loſt the Middle Finger of one of his Hands, brought to the Houſe of Mr. John Dupree, *in* Williamsburg, *a black Stallion, about* 13 *Hands and a Half high, with a Star in his Forehead, and branded on the near Buttock* T P, *or ſomething like it, the Brand being almoſt worn out; and the ſaid Man has not been ſeen there ſince* Sunday *laſt, but is gone away without paying his Reckoning, and hath left the ſaid Horſe with Mr.* Dupree *aforeſaid: And as it is greatly ſuſpected from ſeveral Circumſtances, that the ſaid Horſe was ſtolen, this Notice thereof is given, that the Owner may know where he is; and that upon proving his Property to him, and paying all Charges, he may have him again, of*

John Dupree.

RAN away the 25*th of* January *laſt, from* Accokeek *Mines, in* Stafford *County, a Servant Lad, named* Lawford Archer: *He is about Twenty Years of Age, middle ſiz'd, full fac'd, and well ſet, with grey Eyes, a turn'd up Noſe, is much Pock fretten, and has large Legs. He wears a worſted Cap or a Wig, dark Drugget Jacket and Breeches, a Pair of Trowſers, worſted Stockings, good Shoes, large Bath Buckles, and fine Shirts. 'Tis ſuppos'd he has taken with him a light colour'd great Coat; and perhaps he may get other Cloaths, he being well furniſhed with Money, which he has ſtolen from the Subſcriber.*

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive three Piſtoles Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

Nathaniel Chapman.

N. B. *He has been employed for* 3 *or* 4 *Years paſt, as a Store Boy.*

STRAY'D from me, the Subſcriber, in King William *County, a large light grey Mare, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock thus,* IR. *She is very homely, with a long Tail; and is very long jointed between the Hoof and Footlock. Whoever will bring the ſaid Mare to* George Woodroof, *in* Spotſylvania *County, or to me, the Subſcriber, in* King William *County, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, paid by* Joſeph Temple.

Williamsburg: Printed by W. PARKS. By whom Subſcriptions are taken in for this Paper, at 15 *s. per Ann.* And BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.